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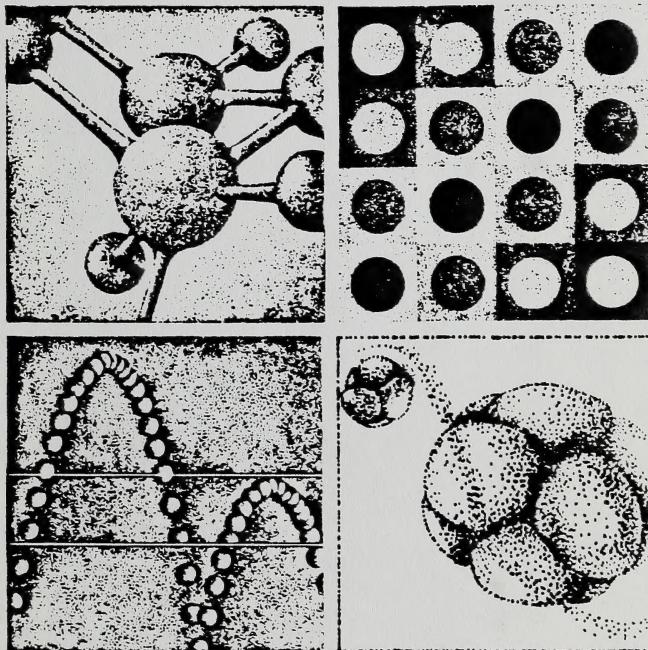
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Grade 12 Diploma Examinations Program

Mathematics & Sciences



1985-86 School Year

Alberta
EDUCATION
Student Evaluation Branch

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PURPOSE OF THE BULLETIN

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide information to teachers and students about the diploma examinations in Mathematics 30, Biology 30, Chemistry 30, and Physics 30 that will be administered during January, June, and August 1986. The bulletin explains the design of the examinations and how they will be marked.

Teachers are encouraged to inform their students of the content of the bulletin. In addition, students should have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the nature and complexity of questions that appeared on the mathematics and sciences diploma examinations administered during the 1983/84 and 1984/85 school terms.

Teachers and students should also refer to the curriculum specifications for each subject. These publications describe the specific content and objectives from which the test questions for the diploma examinations are developed.

If you have questions or comments regarding this bulletin, please contact:

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GENERAL INFORMATION

General Format of Examinations

The time allotted for the diploma examinations in the mathematics and sciences subjects is two and one-half hours. The examinations consist of both multiple-choice questions (worth 80% of the total examination mark) and written-response questions (worth 20% of the total examination mark).

In the written-response portion of each examination, the marks assigned to each question are shown in the left-hand margin beside the question. Students are expected to communicate their answers clearly, to identify the steps in a solution, and to use annotated sketches or diagrams where appropriate.

Guidelines for the use of significant digits required in the Chemistry 30 and Physics 30 examinations are listed in Appendix A. These guidelines are based on those prepared by the Canadian Standards Association.

Each examination is designed to reflect that subject's core concepts as outlined in the *Program of Studies for Senior High Schools*.

To the extent that pencil-and paper testing permits, the Biology 30, Chemistry 30, and Physics 30 diploma examinations assess the student's ability to apply the scientific process skills of predicting, hypothesizing, controlling variables, classifying, interpreting data, observing, inferring, designing experiments, and defining in operational terms.

Understandably, the experience gained by hands-on activity is difficult to measure outside a laboratory situation, and therefore should also be included in the teacher's evaluation of student performance.

The attitudinal and psychomotor components of the programs are not included in the diploma examinations.

Examinations Schedule

Dates for the administration of the 1986 mathematics and sciences diploma examinations are as follows:

January 29, 1986:	Chemistry 30	9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
	Biology 30	1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
January 30, 1986:	Mathematics 30	9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
	Physics 30	1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
June 25, 1986:	Chemistry 30	9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
	Biology 30	1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
June 26, 1986:	Mathematics 30	9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
	Physics 30	1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
August 12, 1986:	Biology 30	1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
August 13, 1986:	Mathematics 30	9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
	Chemistry 30	1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
August 14, 1986:	Physics 30	9:00 - 11:30 a.m.

Students must bring HB pencils and erasers, and they may bring approved calculators. For mathematics, students should also bring rulers and protractors. No other aids will be permitted in the examination room without the permission of the Director of Student Evaluation.

Preparation of the Examinations

Teacher-written questions of the type that will appear on the diploma examinations are field-tested in high schools across the province. Test development specialists, in conjunction with teachers, build the examinations from suitable questions. Before the examinations are administered they are reviewed by Diploma Examination Review Committees, which consist of representatives from the Conference of Alberta School Superintendents, The Alberta Teachers' Association, the Public Colleges of Alberta, the Universities Co-ordinating Council, and Alberta Education.

Marking of the Examinations

The multiple-choice portion of each examination will be machine scored.

The written-response questions will be marked by teachers who have been recommended by their superintendents and appointed by the Student Evaluation Branch.

To be eligible to mark, a teacher must have taught the course for two or more years, be currently teaching the course, and have a valid Alberta Permanent Professional Certificate. Teachers who wish to be recommended as markers should contact their superintendents as soon as possible.

The written-response sections of the 1986 diploma examinations will be marked in Edmonton during February, July, and August.

Markers will review a suggested marking key, discuss allowable variations, and make necessary changes to the key. While consistency in marking will be closely monitored, allowances will be made for all unique solutions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS 30

Content

Each Mathematics 30 diploma examination is designed to reflect the common-core and independent-core concepts that are outlined in the *Program of Studies for Senior High Schools*.

Each concept on the Mathematics 30 diploma examination is emphasized as follows:

<u>Concept</u>	<u>Emphasis in Per Cent of the Total Examination Mark</u>
Trigonometry	25
Quadratic Relations	22
Sequences, Series, and Limits	19
Statistics	15
Logarithms	9
Polynomial Functions	10
	<u>100%</u>

Blueprint for the Examination

Fifty-two marks are allotted to the multiple-choice questions and 13 marks are allotted to the written-response questions on each Mathematics 30 diploma examination.

Distribution of Questions by Percentage of Total Mark

CONCEPT	COGNITIVE ¹ LEVEL	KNOWLEDGE COMPUTATION	COMPREHENSION	APPLICATION	HIGHER MENTAL ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
Trigonometry		2	10	10	3	25
Quadratic Relations		2	8	10	2	22
Sequences, Series, and Limits		2	6	9	2	19
Statistics		2	5	7	1	15
Logarithms		1	3	4	1	9
Polynomial Functions		1	3	5	1	10
Total		10	35	45	10	100

¹ An explanation of cognitive levels is given in Appendix B.

Content

Each Biology 30 diploma examination is designed to reflect the Biology 30 core concepts that are outlined in the *Program of Studies for Senior High Schools*. The curricular changes effective September 1984 are outlined in the *Curriculum Specifications for Biology 30* (July 1984).

Each concept on the Biology 30 diploma examination is emphasized as follows:

<u>Concept</u>	<u>Emphasis in Per Cent of the Total Examination Mark</u>
Cellular processes are fundamental to life	9
Homeostatic mechanisms regulate the body and its systems	4
Humans must take in and process the required nutrients for absorption	16
Body fluids distribute essential nutrients to and carry wastes away from tissues	15
Breathing precedes gas exchange and transport	7
Energy is released by the oxidation of organic compounds	5
The kidney provides homeostatic control over body fluids	10
Regulation of the internal environment requires co-ordination between the nervous and hormonal systems	20
Voluntary movement and body support are the result of skeletal muscles and the skeletons to which they are attached	4
Humans are capable of reproducing	10
	<u>100%</u>

Blueprint for the Examination

Eighty marks are allotted to the multiple-choice questions and 20 marks are allotted to the written-response questions on each Biology 30 diploma examination.

Distribution of Questions by Percentage of Total Mark

CONCEPT ¹	COGNITIVE LEVEL ²	KNOWLEDGE	COMPREHENSION AND APPLICATION	HIGHER MENTAL ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
Cellular Processes		3	5	1	9
Homeostatic Mechanisms		1	2	1	4
Nutrition and Digestion		6	8	2	16
Body Fluids		5	8	2	15
Breathing, Gas Exchange, and Transport		3	3	1	7
Energy Release		2	2	1	5
The Kidney		4	5	1	10
Regulation of the Internal Environment		7	10	3	20
Voluntary Movement and Body Support		1	2	1	4
Human Reproduction		3	5	2	10
TOTAL		35	50	15	100

¹Concept descriptions have been shortened in this table.

²Questions that require knowledge and skill in the application of scientific processes are distributed throughout the examination, but are not associated with specific topics or cognitive levels. An explanation of cognitive levels is given in Appendix B.

Terms that may appear in abbreviated or symbolic form on the Biology 30 diploma examination are listed in Appendix C.

Content

Each Chemistry 30 diploma examination is designed to reflect the Chemistry 30 core concepts that are outlined in the *Program of Studies for Senior High Schools*.

Each concept on the Chemistry 30 diploma examination is emphasized as follows:

<u>Concept</u>	<u>Emphasis in Per Cent of the Total Examination Mark</u>
Chemical Energetics	32
Acids and Bases	34
Oxidation-Reduction	34
	<u>100%</u>

The references prescribed for the course present varying approaches to certain concepts in chemistry. Because of these discrepancies the Student Evaluation Branch uses the guidelines below.

a. Chemical Energetics

Heat of reaction (ΔH) can be calculated from heats of formation or by the addition of equations that include heat terms. Both methods of calculating ΔH may be tested.

The Student Evaluation Branch uses the symbols E_k and E_p for kinetic and potential energy respectively.¹

b. Acids and Bases

The concept includes polyprotic species.

The concepts of K_a and % reaction can serve the same function in many acid-base calculations. Since both values are given for the acids in the *Chemistry Data Booklet*, the student may use either method of calculation to answer acid-base questions.

c. Oxidation-Reduction

Oxidation numbers and half-reactions can serve to balance redox equations. Both methods may be tested.

¹These symbols are recommended by the Canadian Standards Association.

Blueprint for the Examination

Fifty-six marks are allotted to the multiple-choice questions and 14 marks are allotted to the written-response questions on each Chemistry 30 diploma examination.

Distribution of Questions by Percentage of Total Mark

CONCEPT ¹	COGNITIVE LEVEL ²	KNOWLEDGE	COMPREHENSION AND APPLICATION	HIGHER MENTAL ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
Chemical Energetics		11	16	5	32
Acids and Bases		12	17	5	34
Oxidation-Reduction		12	17	5	34
TOTAL		35	50	15	100

¹ Concept descriptions have been shortened on this table.

² Questions that require knowledge and skill in the application of scientific processes are distributed throughout the examination, but are not associated with specific topics or cognitive levels. An explanation of cognitive levels is given in Appendix B.

Content

Each Physics 30 diploma examination is designed to reflect the Physics 30 core concepts that are outlined in the *Program of Studies for Senior High Schools*.

Each concept on the Physics 30 diploma examination is emphasized as follows:

<u>Concept</u>	<u>Emphasis in Per Cent of the Total Examination Mark</u>
Nature and Behavior of Light	23
Electric and Magnetic Fields	27
Electromagnetic Radiation	15
Structure of Matter	20
Modern Physical Theories	15
	<u>100%</u>

Blueprint for the Examination

Fifty-six marks are allotted to the multiple-choice questions and 14 marks are allotted to the written-response questions on each Physics 30 diploma examination.

Distribution of Questions by Percentage of Total Mark

CONCEPT ¹	COGNITIVE LEVEL ²	KNOWLEDGE	COMPREHENSION AND APPLICATION	HIGHER MENTAL ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
Nature and Behavior of Light		8	11	4	23
Electric and Magnetic Fields		10	13	4	27
Electromagnetic Radiation		6	7	2	15
Structure of Matter		6	11	3	20
Modern Physical Theories		5	8	2	15
TOTAL		35	50	15	100

¹ Concept descriptions have been shortened in this table.

² Questions that require knowledge and skill in the application of scientific processes are distributed throughout the examination, but are not associated with specific topics or cognitive levels. An explanation of cognitive levels is given in Appendix B.

APPENDIX A: GUIDELINES FOR SIGNIFICANT DIGITS, MANIPULATION OF DATA, AND ROUNDING

The guidelines are based on those recommended by the Canadian Standards Association.

Significant Digits

1. Regardless of decimal position, any of the digits 1-9 is a significant digit, and 0 may be significant.

E.g., 147 0.147 0.001 47 1.47×10^3 all have 3 significant digits

2. Leading zeros are not significant.

E.g., 027 and 0.035 have 2 significant digits

3. Trailing zeros to the right of the decimal are significant.

E.g., 0.127 00 and 20.000 have 5 significant digits

4. Zeros to the right of a whole number are ambiguous.

E.g., 200

If the number is an exact count, it is considered to be perfectly precise. Otherwise, it should be put into scientific notation.

E.g., 2×10^2 has 1 significant digit
 2.0×10^2 has 2 significant digits
 2.00×10^2 has 3 significant digits

Manipulation of Data

1. When adding or subtracting measured quantities, the calculated answer should be rounded to the same degree of precision as that of the least precise of the numbers used in the computation.

E.g., 38.5 (least precise)
 0.123
 $\underline{19.50}$
 58.123

The answer should be rounded to 58.1.

2. When multiplying or dividing measured quantities, the calculated answer should be rounded to the same number of significant digits as are contained in the quantity that has the fewest significant digits.

E.g., $36.3 \text{ cm} \times 451.91 \text{ cm} = 16\ 404.333 \text{ cm}^2$

The answer should be rounded to $1.64 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$.

Rounding

1. When the first digit to be dropped is less than or equal to 4, the last digit retained should not be changed.
E.g., 7.849 rounded to 2 digits is 7.8
2. When the first digit to be dropped is greater than or equal to 6, the last digit retained should be raised by one.
E.g., 5.262 rounded to 2 digits is 5.3
3. When the first digit to be dropped is 5 or 5 followed by zeros, the last digit retained should be raised by one if it is odd and left unchanged if it is even.

E.g., 3.65 rounded to 2 digits is 3.6
3.7500 rounded to 2 digits is 3.8

or

When the first digit to be dropped is 5 or 5 followed by zeros, the last digit retained should be raised by one.

E.g., 3.65 rounded to 2 digits is 3.7
3.7500 rounded to 2 digits is 3.8

Note: The Student Evaluation Branch accepts both of the conventions described above. However, the student must consistently use the convention chosen.

4. When the first digit to be dropped is 5 followed by digits other than zeros, the last digit retained should be raised by one.

E.g., 2.148 501 rounded to 4 digits is 2.149
2.135 22 rounded to 3 digits is 2.14

APPENDIX B: EXPLANATION OF COGNITIVE LEVELS

1. Knowledge

Knowledge is defined as including those behaviors and test situations that emphasize the remembrance, either by recognition or recall, of ideas, material, or phenomena. This level comprises knowledge of terminology, specific facts (dates, events, persons, etc.), conventions, classifications and categories, methods of inquiry, principles and generalizations, and theories and structures.

2. Comprehension and Application

Application requires that the student apply an appropriate abstraction (theory, principle, idea, method) to a new situation.

Comprehension refers to responses that demonstrate understanding of the literal message contained in a communication. This means that the student is able to translate, interpret, or extrapolate. Translation refers to the ability to put a communication into another language. Interpretation involves the reordering of ideas (inferences, generalizations, or summaries). Extrapolation is the ability to make estimates or predictions based on an understanding of trends or tendencies.

3. Higher Mental Activities

Analysis, synthesis, and evaluation are included in the category of higher mental activities. Analysis comprises the ability to recognize unstated assumptions, to distinguish facts from hypotheses, to distinguish a conclusion from statements that support it, to recognize facts or assumptions that are essential to a main thesis or to the argument in support of that thesis, to distinguish cause-effect relationships from other sequential relationships, and to recognize the point of view of a writer.

Synthesis is the production of a unique communication, the ability to propose ways of testing hypotheses, the ability to design an experiment, the ability to formulate and modify hypotheses, and the ability to make generalizations.

Evaluation is defined as making judgments about the value of ideas, solutions, and methods. It involves the use of criteria to appraise the extent to which details are accurate, effective, economical, or satisfying. Evaluation includes the ability to apply given criteria to judgments of work done, to indicate logical fallacies in arguments, and to compare major theories and generalizations.

APPENDIX C: TERMINOLOGY

Terms from the following list may appear written in full or in abbreviated or symbolic form on the Biology 30 diploma examinations.

ADH	antidiuretic hormone
ADP	adenosine diphosphate
AMP	adenosine monophosphate
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
A-V	atrio-ventricular
Cl^-	chlorine ions
CO_2	carbon dioxide
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
FSH	follicle stimulating hormone
GH	growth hormone
H^+	hydrogen ion
HCO_3^-	bicarbonate ion
H_2O	water
LH	luteinizing hormone
NaCl	sodium chloride
Na^+	sodium ions
N_2	nitrogen gas
O_2	oxygen gas
pH	acidity of a solution
RNA	ribonucleic acid
SA	sinoatrial
TSH	thyroid stimulating hormone
[]	denotes concentration in moles per litre

As well, students are expected to know the symbolic form of any of the elements commonly used in the study of Biology 30.

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